

Online Methodological Appendix

1. Data collection

For the elaboration of the FPI index, we started with the intention of creating an index of political distance. We collected and coded – for a period of more than a year with the help of research assistants – a wide set of variables often cited in the literature as indicators of changes in the pattern of Brazilian foreign policy. The variables composing the index are:

- A. Data on the similarity in voting patterns with Brazil at the UN General Assembly on a yearly basis. These data were taken from Bailey, Strezhnev and Voeten ["United Nations General Assembly Voting Data", hdl:1902.1/12379, Harvard Dataverse, V16]. We opted for the use of the similarity index, which ranges from 0 to 1 and assigns values to the agreement of the vote (1) and abstentions (0.5). This variable is continuous and ranges from 0 to 1 with 1 being absolute agreement.
- B. To evaluate political affinity with respect to Brazil's positions in international financial organizations, we created a financial congruence indicator. This was accomplished by taking into account information about the coalitions in which Brazil took part in the three major international financial institutions, namely, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization. As a first step, we coded a binary variable to identify countries that supported Brazil's positions on the executive board of the World Bank. Thus, the value 1 was assigned to countries that, in a given year, officially supported Brazil's position and 0 otherwise. The information was collected from the annual reports of the World Bank (2001-2014).

Second, the same procedure was followed to classify countries in terms of their support for Brazil's leadership on the executive board of the International Monetary Fund. Countries were classified on a yearly basis as supporting Brazil's leadership on the executive board of the IMF or not. Additionally, from 1999 onwards we included the financial G20 into consideration. The final IMF coalition score is composed of the ratio of the support on the executive board of the IMF (weight 2) and the participation in the G20 (weight 1).

Third, we used the information on the coalitions in which Brazil participated within the World Trade Organization. We calculated the ratio of

joint participation in interest groups in which Brazil was a member according to the number of groups of which Brazil was a part per year (2 in 1998; 4 in 2003; 5 for the period 2004-2007, and 6 from 2008 onwards).

The final financial congruence variable was calculated as $(WB\ coalition + IMF\ coalition + WTO\ congruence)/3$.

- C. We classified countries as having or lacking a Brazilian embassy in a given year. Between 2003 and 2010, 40 new embassies were opened by the government. If the embassy was opened between 2001 and 2014, the country was coded as 0 before and 1 after the embassy was opened. Data were extracted from the Official Gazette website and the website of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In some cases, books on the history of foreign relations were sought to discover the date of the creation of a certain embassy.
- D. Based on official documents of the Presidency, we cataloged all international trips between 2001 and 2014. The coding criteria were 1 for official visits of state or business meetings and 0 for international participation in events in the country or simply no official visit took place that year.
- E. Countries were classified with a binary variable depending on whether they did or did not receive assistance in the form of Brazilian International Cooperation for Development (ICD) on a yearly basis. Data were retrieved from Aid Data 3.0 and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC).
- F. Joint participation in international coalitions was coded using a binary variable for MERCOSUR, the only regional mechanism of which Brazil is part and in which it attempts to create supranational institutions and sovereignty cession (at least in the content of the agreements), and two continuous variables for regional and interregional groups that are less ambitious in their goals.

For the first, we attributed 0 in the case of non-participation in MERCOSUR and 1 for full-members of the block on a yearly basis, resulting in Venezuela only being coded as 1 after 2011.

The values assumed by the countries in the regional variable depend on the frequency of their participation in regional integration organizations, such as Unasur, CELAC, ACTO and LAIA. The first stage of construction of the variable was the classification of countries as belonging to these organizations or not from the year of its creation. The result is the ratio of the sum of the belonging to all organizations in each year.

The variable that represents the co-participation in inter-regional mechanisms was built similarly to the regional integration variable. After classifying the participation in inter-regional mechanisms (BRICS, CPLP, IBAS, Africa-South America Summit and the Summit of South American-Arab Countries), the final value of each country varied depending on the ratio between the shares and the weight given to each mechanism, namely, a weight of 2 to CPLP and BRICS and 1 for the others. Because not all engines have regular meetings, with the exception of CPLP, which functioned throughout the period, and the BRICS from 2008 onwards, the amounts assumed by the countries that are part of each mechanism vary according to meetings in each year.

- G. The agreements made by the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs were recorded and weighted by the total expenditure (measured in thousand Reais) made by the Brazilian government. The amounts were disclosed by the Government Transparency Portal, which aims at transparency of the development and collaborative activities of financed events and the dissemination of the Brazilian brand abroad. The construction of the variable was performed in three steps. First, we classified countries based on whether they did or did not have cooperative programs with the Ministry in each year. Second, we transformed the amounts spent by the Ministry into quartiles. Finally, we assigned values to countries according to the quartile in which the spent amount went to them in a given year. The result is the assignment of 0 for the absence of an agreement with the Ministry in a specific year, 0.3 if the amount spent was in the first quartile, 0.6 if the amount spent was in the second quartile and 1 if the value was in the third quartile. The decision of dividing amounts in four quartiles was taken after observing that the amounts had a very large variance and the distribution of the variable has a strong positive skew.
- H. We collected data on all bilateral international agreements performed by Brazil between 2001 and 2014 that were accessible on the webpage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The annual number of signed agreements between countries is used for creating interquartile ranges. These quartiles allowed the separation of countries into four main groups for each of the years. Countries were classified following this rule: 0 if there was no bilateral act between Brazil and the country that year; 0.3 if the number of acts between Brazil and the country that year is in the first quartile of the

annual distribution; 0.6 if the number of acts between Brazil and the country that year is in the second quartile of the annual distribution; and 1 if the number of acts between Brazil and the country that year is in the third quartile of the annual distribution. The transformation of the total number of acts of a country with respect to Brazil in a given year in the values represented by the interquartile range was thought to reduce the heterogeneity of the number of acts between countries.

- I. We used the UN Comtrade database to collect data on Brazilian annual export to each partner. The variable is measured in million US\$.

2. Factor Analysis

The notion of distance embraces the spatial location of two countries taking into account a reference point, which does not necessarily represent a geographical location. An index has the quality of simplifying this measure while keeping information about the variance of the data among units. To proceed to the actual creation of the political distance index, we used factorial analysis to reduce all the components into one. This method is used in almost every applied field of study, from the natural sciences to the social sciences. In the latter, it is widely used as a way to capture, combine and express latent abstract concepts (democracy, freedom, political affinity) into a meaningful and unique variable, allowing for comparability between units and its use in multivariate method anal-

ysis (Abeyasekera 2005, 3). Unlike Principal Component Analysis, factorial analysis assumes that the data variance can be decomposed by a common and unique factor (Joint Research Centre-European Commission 2008, 69).

We kept the first two components of the decomposition. This means that we assume that the two first components generated by the factor analysis are adequate to measure and simplify the information present in the data. To generate the factors, we ran the analysis for each of the years. The process of constructing an indicator frequently involves the rotation of the components to improve the interpretability of the results (OECD 2008, 70). In this sense, we used the most common rotation method, varimax, which consists of arranging the components to more clearly express the information.

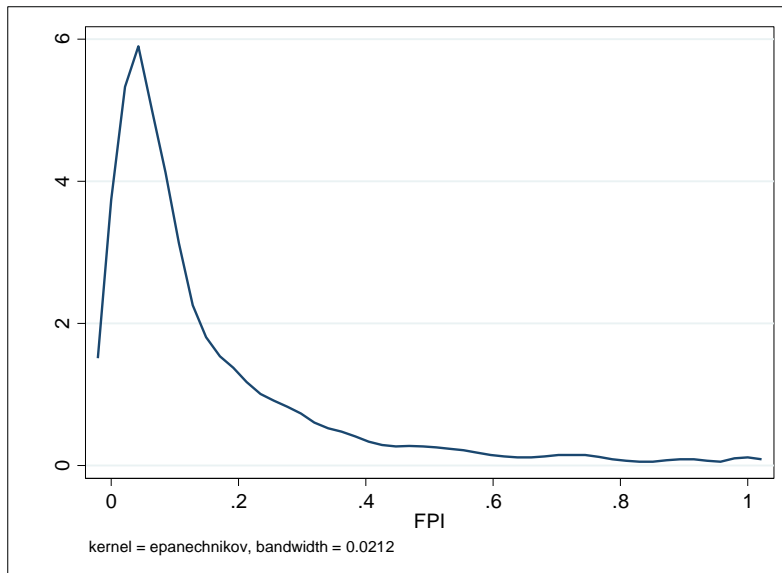
After generating the factors and rotating the resultant matrix, we proceeded to predict the contribution of each factor in explaining the data variation per annum. The values predicted were used to combine the yearly factors into one single variable. Finally, to clearly present the meaning of the composed value, we normalized the result. In this way, the final output is one single index that varies from 0 to 1.

3. Descriptive Statistics

When we look for descriptive statistics of the index, some aspects suggest interesting features in the results. First, when observing the basic statistics, we found that its distribution is highly right-skewed (see Figure A). It is expected that for any resource-limited country, some countries are more relevant than others. Once we analyzed 192 countries, for many of them, only a few indicators composing our index were present. This does not mean that null values in these countries are not relevant. Otherwise, we think they contain important information about the relations Brazil establishes with all countries in the world.

The mean of the index for all years is 0.126. This value, per se, could be considered low, given that it goes from 0 to 1. However, for the mean to be closer to 1, it would have to have the maximum possible values for each of the variables described for every country, which is impossible in practice. Being realistic, it is plausible to think that Brazil – or any country – can make agreements, establish cooperation projects, have presidential visits, open embassies and so on with just a few countries in the world in a given year. The standard deviation of the sample is remarkably high (0.175), showing us that despite the low mean, there is a great variance between the countries in the sample. This is exactly what we were expecting.

Figure A. Kernel density of FPI Index



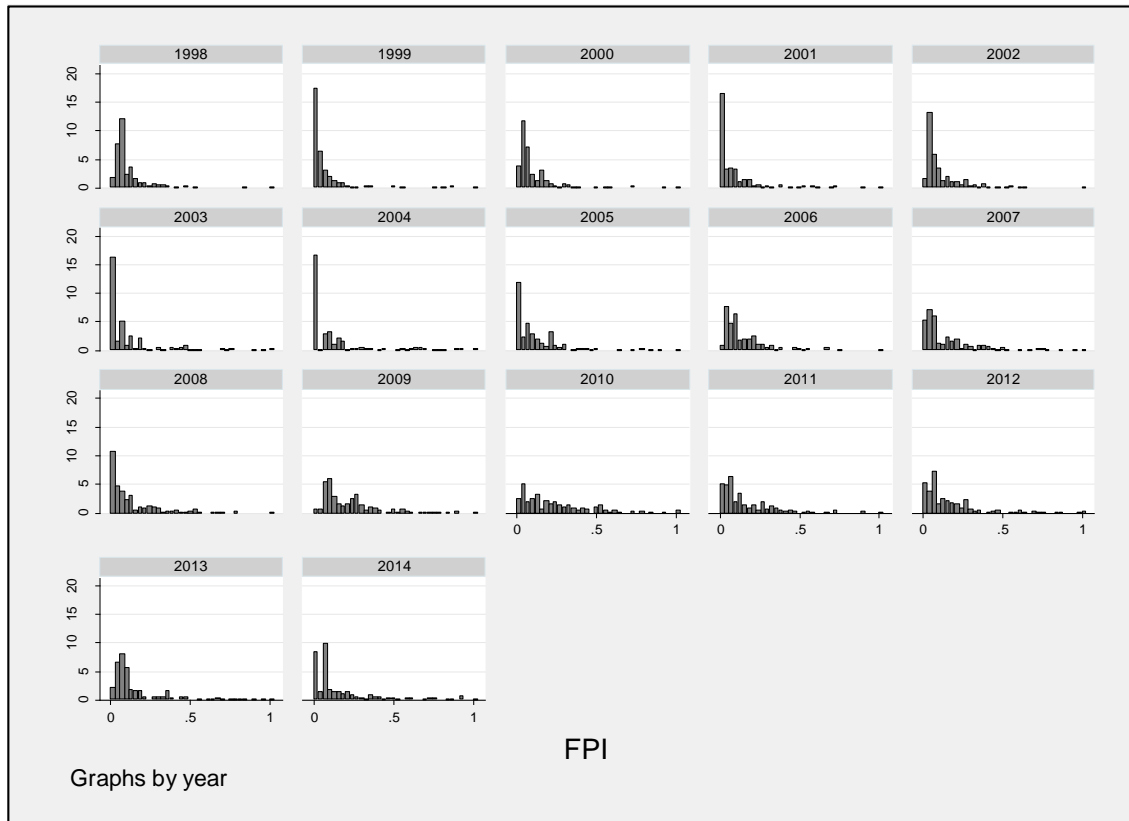
In the table below, we display the descriptive statistics for each of the years. As shown in Figure 1 in the paper, it captures the increase in the means throughout the years, peaking in 2010 (see Table A).

Table A. Descriptive statistics of FPI per year

Year	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
1998	0.09	0.12	0.00	1.00
1999	0.07	0.15	0.00	1.00
2000	0.09	0.14	0.00	1.00
2001	0.09	0.16	0.00	1.00
2002	0.10	0.13	0.00	1.00
2003	0.11	0.18	0.00	1.00
2004	0.13	0.22	0.00	1.00
2005	0.11	0.16	0.00	1.00
2006	0.13	0.15	0.00	1.00
2007	0.14	0.18	0.00	1.00
2008	0.12	0.16	0.00	1.00
2009	0.18	0.17	0.00	1.00
2010	0.20	0.20	0.00	1.00
2011	0.15	0.18	0.00	1.00
2012	0.15	0.19	0.00	1.00
2013	0.14	0.19	0.00	1.00
2014	0.15	0.21	0.00	1.00

The figure below reveals the distribution of the index on a yearly basis, confirming the right skew for all the years with 2010 being the least skewed (see Figure B).

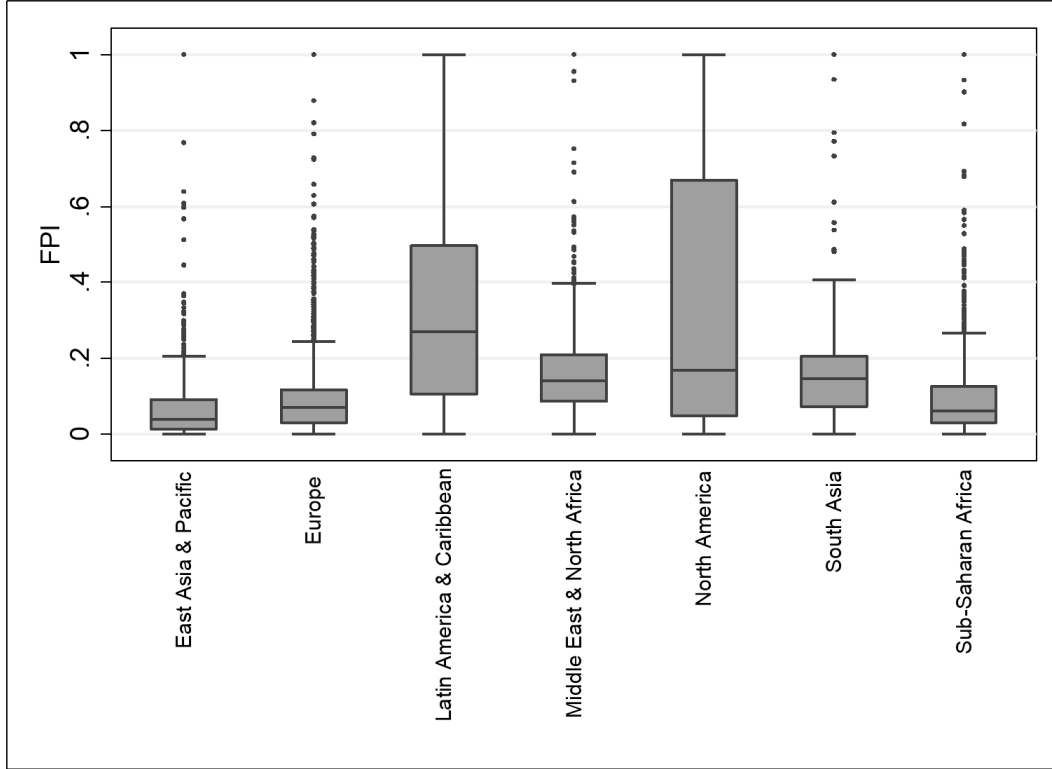
Figure B. Histogram of FPI index per year



The distribution of annual observations demonstrates the behavior in foreign policy captured by the FPI index. As we can see, the concentration on the left during the first years progressively moves towards the right side during the whole sample. This is particularly clear from 2005 to 2010 when it is possible to see a greater distribution in the central zone of the yearly histograms. Again, this is exactly what we were expecting. Considering the intensity in the growth of partners in Brazilian foreign policy during the second mandate of Lula, a group of countries with low levels of foreign policy relations with Brazil during Cardoso's term increasingly grew closer to Brazil. This is the reason they occupy the central portion of the graphs. This trend reverted during Dilma's tenure. Again, we can see the retraction by the movement to the left.

4. List of all countries

Figure C. Box plots for each region



In the table below, we display the descriptive statistics for each country in FPI (see Table B).

Table B. Descriptive statistics of FPI per country

Country	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Afghanistan	0.101	0.105	0.000	0.390
Albania	0.062	0.064	0.008	0.222
Algeria	0.265	0.177	0.078	0.563
Andorra	0.024	0.016	0.003	0.059
Angola	0.316	0.178	0.114	0.681
Antigua and Barb.	0.102	0.072	0.032	0.281
Argentina	0.947	0.093	0.650	1.000
Armenia	0.077	0.067	0.001	0.219
Australia	0.077	0.037	0.049	0.209
Austria	0.083	0.033	0.014	0.153
Azerbaijan	0.056	0.041	0.001	0.134
Bahamas	0.090	0.080	0.003	0.275

Bahrain	0.076	0.054	0.003	0.217
Bangladesh	0.162	0.044	0.085	0.269
Barbados	0.088	0.072	0.003	0.288
Belarus	0.048	0.027	0.006	0.092
Belgium	0.171	0.074	0.079	0.318
Belize	0.152	0.145	0.000	0.420
Benin	0.109	0.100	0.001	0.322
Bhutan	0.061	0.042	0.001	0.168
Bolivia	0.524	0.175	0.271	0.879
Bosnia and Her.	0.040	0.030	0.003	0.111
Botswana	0.101	0.106	0.000	0.350
Brunei	0.025	0.018	0.001	0.068
Bulgaria	0.115	0.082	0.041	0.385
Burkina Faso	0.114	0.119	0.000	0.454
Burundi	0.036	0.028	0.001	0.106
Cambodia	0.031	0.026	0.000	0.085
Cameroon	0.119	0.095	0.034	0.393
Canada	0.057	0.029	0.000	0.106
Cape Verde	0.285	0.213	0.048	1.000
Central African	0.039	0.035	0.000	0.107
Chad	0.044	0.038	0.001	0.125
Chile	0.433	0.209	0.141	0.844
China	0.371	0.249	0.127	1.000
Colombia	0.721	0.161	0.466	0.987
Comoros	0.036	0.031	0.001	0.127
Congo	0.089	0.098	0.000	0.330
Congo, Democ.	0.105	0.076	0.026	0.319
Costa Rica	0.262	0.098	0.099	0.401
Cote d'Ivoire	0.101	0.066	0.035	0.236
Croatia	0.077	0.042	0.012	0.196
Cuba	0.383	0.132	0.175	0.610
Cyprus	0.051	0.045	0.003	0.194
Czech Republic	0.089	0.032	0.061	0.178
Denmark	0.102	0.056	0.046	0.268
Djibouti	0.085	0.068	0.001	0.285
Dominica	0.077	0.079	0.000	0.220
Dominican Rep.	0.277	0.133	0.106	0.513
Ecuador	0.743	0.194	0.410	1.000
Egypt	0.310	0.192	0.098	0.752
El Salvador	0.211	0.140	0.042	0.538
Equatorial Guinea	0.085	0.099	0.001	0.373
Eritrea	0.032	0.026	0.000	0.101

Estonia	0.043	0.030	0.003	0.106
Ethiopia	0.105	0.074	0.034	0.324
Fiji	0.045	0.045	0.001	0.158
Finland	0.094	0.049	0.046	0.272
France	0.279	0.135	0.098	0.574
Gabon	0.181	0.201	0.067	0.933
Gambia	0.044	0.043	0.001	0.173
Georgia	0.060	0.070	0.004	0.284
Germany	0.495	0.230	0.095	1.000
Ghana	0.167	0.137	0.036	0.589
Greece	0.094	0.036	0.047	0.189
Grenada	0.088	0.089	0.002	0.264
Guatemala	0.186	0.110	0.046	0.401
Guinea	0.082	0.081	0.000	0.275
Guinea-Bissau	0.239	0.155	0.047	0.677
Guyana	0.392	0.186	0.152	0.731
Haiti	0.323	0.222	0.093	0.933
Honduras	0.163	0.135	0.034	0.420
Hungary	0.094	0.034	0.059	0.194
Iceland	0.028	0.016	0.003	0.065
India	0.474	0.282	0.130	1.000
Indonesia	0.126	0.057	0.062	0.299
Iran	0.228	0.210	0.114	1.000
Iraq	0.078	0.065	0.003	0.215
Ireland	0.084	0.020	0.045	0.127
Israel	0.167	0.099	0.000	0.437
Italy	0.475	0.227	0.106	0.878
Jamaica	0.182	0.139	0.034	0.490
Japan	0.174	0.070	0.091	0.296
Jordan	0.190	0.123	0.076	0.613
Kazakhstan	0.082	0.078	0.002	0.253
Kenya	0.116	0.101	0.035	0.446
Kiribati	0.023	0.020	0.000	0.085
Korea, North	0.054	0.052	0.002	0.195
Korea, South	0.130	0.067	0.066	0.334
Kuwait	0.167	0.068	0.074	0.333
Kyrgyzstan	0.037	0.023	0.001	0.095
Laos	0.031	0.029	0.000	0.120
Latvia	0.035	0.028	0.003	0.116
Lebanon	0.267	0.216	0.074	0.956
Lesotho	0.039	0.030	0.000	0.107
Liberia	0.091	0.104	0.001	0.289

Libya	0.154	0.142	0.004	0.550
Liechtenstein	0.028	0.016	0.003	0.065
Lithuania	0.038	0.031	0.003	0.117
Luxembourg	0.028	0.015	0.003	0.064
Macedonia	0.028	0.015	0.003	0.062
Madagascar	0.034	0.027	0.000	0.107
Malawi	0.057	0.058	0.001	0.200
Malaysia	0.081	0.018	0.050	0.114
Maldives	0.064	0.045	0.001	0.170
Mali	0.064	0.068	0.000	0.246
Malta	0.051	0.031	0.005	0.114
Marshall Islands	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.029
Mauritania	0.086	0.093	0.001	0.284
Mauritius	0.034	0.026	0.001	0.106
Mexico	0.373	0.121	0.219	0.586
Micronesia, Fed.	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.024
Moldova	0.028	0.016	0.003	0.063
Monaco	0.028	0.025	0.003	0.108
Mongolia	0.030	0.024	0.000	0.091
Montenegro	0.021	0.013	0.003	0.057
Morocco	0.241	0.126	0.106	0.570
Mozambique	0.355	0.213	0.047	0.817
Myanmar	0.038	0.027	0.001	0.085
Namibia	0.142	0.107	0.035	0.452
Nauru	0.014	0.014	0.000	0.039
Nepal	0.175	0.075	0.081	0.376
Netherlands	0.278	0.122	0.095	0.521
New Zealand	0.083	0.038	0.056	0.191
Nicaragua	0.192	0.158	0.033	0.507
Niger	0.034	0.028	0.001	0.107
Nigeria	0.157	0.105	0.045	0.369
Norway	0.110	0.053	0.049	0.285
Oman	0.111	0.079	0.002	0.290
Pakistan	0.217	0.097	0.106	0.558
Palau	0.004	0.006	0.000	0.021
Panama	0.363	0.128	0.175	0.594
Papua New Guinea	0.026	0.017	0.002	0.066
Paraguay	0.565	0.211	0.209	0.906
Peru	0.537	0.167	0.307	0.780
Philippines	0.144	0.046	0.077	0.268
Poland	0.086	0.016	0.064	0.118
Portugal	0.307	0.141	0.084	0.536

Qatar	0.170	0.220	0.002	0.931
Romania	0.100	0.036	0.066	0.190
Russia	0.276	0.120	0.130	0.500
Rwanda	0.042	0.038	0.001	0.123
Samoa	0.024	0.016	0.002	0.060
San Marino	0.025	0.017	0.003	0.062
Sao Tome and Pri.	0.287	0.207	0.015	0.902
Saudi Arabia	0.225	0.115	0.126	0.532
Senegal	0.140	0.089	0.036	0.306
Serbia	0.085	0.044	0.032	0.189
Seychelles	0.035	0.031	0.000	0.105
Sierra Leone	0.053	0.058	0.000	0.236
Singapore	0.086	0.023	0.040	0.122
Slovakia	0.061	0.037	0.003	0.131
Slovenia	0.060	0.040	0.005	0.159
Solomon Islands	0.028	0.018	0.001	0.072
Somalia	0.034	0.031	0.001	0.127
South Africa	0.227	0.130	0.069	0.488
South Sudan	0.038	0.013	0.010	0.045
Spain	0.238	0.123	0.086	0.527
Sri Lanka	0.195	0.182	0.001	0.612
St Kitts and Nev.	0.089	0.100	0.002	0.278
St Lucia	0.107	0.106	0.000	0.327
St Vincent and t.	0.085	0.099	0.000	0.314
Sudan	0.074	0.063	0.001	0.237
Suriname	0.418	0.198	0.174	0.753
Swaziland	0.034	0.026	0.000	0.106
Sweden	0.109	0.048	0.053	0.238
Switzerland	0.137	0.080	0.044	0.347
Syria	0.196	0.149	0.073	0.691
Tajikistan	0.034	0.021	0.001	0.091
Tanzania	0.096	0.110	0.004	0.452
Thailand	0.122	0.061	0.050	0.259
Timor-Leste	0.341	0.126	0.213	0.639
Togo	0.072	0.075	0.000	0.306
Tonga	0.023	0.014	0.001	0.059
Trinidad and Tob.	0.190	0.066	0.096	0.317
Tunisia	0.253	0.141	0.077	0.572
Turkey	0.142	0.076	0.065	0.318
Turkmenistan	0.034	0.024	0.001	0.093
Tuvalu	0.022	0.014	0.001	0.063
Uganda	0.038	0.034	0.001	0.123

Ukraine	0.144	0.124	0.055	0.471
United Arab Emir.	0.216	0.093	0.089	0.405
United Kingdom	0.231	0.081	0.080	0.343
United States	0.657	0.262	0.234	1.000
Uruguay	0.650	0.191	0.277	0.902
Uzbekistan	0.039	0.053	0.003	0.236
Vanuatu	0.021	0.014	0.002	0.057
Venezuela	0.645	0.221	0.289	1.000
Vietnam	0.096	0.063	0.000	0.288
Yemen	0.076	0.055	0.003	0.220
Zambia	0.101	0.130	0.000	0.529
Zimbabwe	0.098	0.073	0.035	0.317

5. International – domestic division

To calculate the weight of domestic and international variables in the change of the value of the FPI between 1998 and 2014 we proceeded as follows. Firstly we created two separate indexes using factorial analysis. Then we measured the percentage change of each of them between 1998 and 2014 for each country. The percentage change was rescaled so the sum of both dimensions sum to 100%.

Table C. Descriptive statistics of FPI per country

Country	Domestic	Structural
Afghanistan	0.14	0.86
Albania	0.38	0.62
Algeria	0.44	0.56
Andorra	0.13	0.87
Angola	0.58	0.42
Antigua and Barb.	0.30	0.70
Argentina	0.60	0.40
Armenia	0.29	0.71
Australia	0.45	0.55
Austria	0.36	0.64
Azerbaijan	0.25	0.75
Bahamas	0.26	0.74
Bahrain	0.10	0.90
Bangladesh	0.28	0.72
Barbados	0.21	0.79
Belarus	0.23	0.77
Belgium	0.45	0.55

Belize	0.39	0.61
Benin	0.40	0.60
Bhutan	0.10	0.90
Bolivia	0.52	0.48
Bosnia and Herz.	0.29	0.71
Botswana	0.39	0.61
Brunei	0.10	0.90
Bulgaria	0.47	0.53
Burkina Faso	0.35	0.65
Burundi	0.13	0.87
Cambodia	0.13	0.87
Cameroon	0.43	0.57
Canada	0.50	0.50
Cape Verde	0.56	0.44
Central African	0.19	0.81
Chad	0.10	0.90
Chile	0.53	0.47
China	0.38	0.62
Colombia	0.57	0.43
Comoros	0.10	0.90
Congo	0.37	0.63
Congo, Dem.	0.37	0.63
Costa Rica	0.55	0.45
Cote d'Ivoire	0.38	0.62
Croatia	0.36	0.64
Cuba	0.63	0.37
Cyprus	0.28	0.72
Czech Republic	0.40	0.60
Denmark	0.49	0.51
Djibouti	0.10	0.90
Dominica	0.21	0.79
Dominican Rep.	0.44	0.56
Ecuador	0.57	0.43
Egypt	0.38	0.62
El Salvador	0.58	0.42
Equatorial Guinea	0.34	0.66
Eritrea	0.10	0.90
Estonia	0.30	0.70
Ethiopia	0.32	0.68
Fiji	0.16	0.84
Finland	0.41	0.59
France	0.66	0.34

Gabon	0.29	0.71
Gambia	0.12	0.88
Georgia	0.31	0.69
Germany	0.64	0.36
Ghana	0.46	0.54
Greece	0.36	0.64
Grenada	0.26	0.74
Guatemala	0.49	0.51
Guinea	0.29	0.71
Guinea-Bissau	0.53	0.47
Guyana	0.48	0.52
Haiti	0.55	0.45
Honduras	0.43	0.57
Hungary	0.42	0.58
Iceland	0.13	0.87
India	0.58	0.42
Indonesia	0.38	0.62
Iran	0.36	0.64
Iraq	0.20	0.80
Ireland	0.36	0.64
Israel	0.86	0.14
Italy	0.59	0.41
Jamaica	0.45	0.55
Japan	0.34	0.66
Jordan	0.36	0.64
Kazakhstan	0.36	0.64
Kenya	0.41	0.59
Kiribati	0.15	0.85
Korea, North	0.24	0.76
Korea, South	0.43	0.57
Kuwait	0.32	0.68
Kyrgyzstan	0.10	0.90
Laos	0.08	0.92
Latvia	0.20	0.80
Lebanon	0.39	0.61
Lesotho	0.10	0.90
Liberia	0.36	0.64
Libya	0.34	0.66
Liechtenstein	0.13	0.87
Lithuania	0.24	0.76
Luxembourg	0.13	0.87
Macedonia	0.13	0.87

Madagascar	0.10	0.90
Malawi	0.22	0.78
Malaysia	0.28	0.72
Maldives	0.10	0.90
Mali	0.25	0.75
Malta	0.12	0.88
Marshall Islands	0.23	0.77
Mauritania	0.27	0.73
Mauritius	0.10	0.90
Mexico	0.40	0.60
Micronesia, Fed.	0.27	0.73
Moldova	0.13	0.87
Monaco	0.17	0.83
Mongolia	0.11	0.89
Montenegro	0.14	0.86
Morocco	0.38	0.62
Mozambique	0.64	0.36
Myanmar	0.21	0.79
Namibia	0.38	0.62
Nauru	0.18	0.82
Nepal	0.31	0.69
Netherlands	0.35	0.65
New Zealand	0.39	0.61
Nicaragua	0.52	0.48
Niger	0.13	0.87
Nigeria	0.43	0.57
Norway	0.44	0.56
Oman	0.26	0.74
Pakistan	0.31	0.69
Palau	0.29	0.71
Panama	0.47	0.53
Papua New Guinea	0.11	0.89
Paraguay	0.64	0.36
Peru	0.53	0.47
Philippines	0.36	0.64
Poland	0.36	0.64
Portugal	0.71	0.29
Qatar	0.43	0.57
Romania	0.38	0.62
Russia	0.61	0.39
Rwanda	0.15	0.85
Samoa	0.10	0.90

San Marino	0.13	0.87
Sao Tome and Pri.	0.52	0.48
Saudi Arabia	0.33	0.67
Senegal	0.41	0.59
Serbia	0.35	0.65
Seychelles	0.14	0.86
Sierra Leone	0.22	0.78
Singapore	0.31	0.69
Slovakia	0.28	0.72
Slovenia	0.36	0.64
Solomon Islands	0.10	0.90
Somalia	0.11	0.89
South Africa	0.53	0.47
South Sudan	0.15	0.85
Spain	0.60	0.40
Sri Lanka	0.33	0.67
St Kitts and Nevis	0.22	0.78
St Lucia	0.25	0.75
St Vincent and t	0.26	0.74
Sudan	0.35	0.65
Suriname	0.45	0.55
Swaziland	0.10	0.90
Sweden	0.46	0.54
Switzerland	0.49	0.51
Syria	0.36	0.64
Tajikistan	0.10	0.90
Tanzania	0.39	0.61
Thailand	0.28	0.72
Timor-Leste	0.62	0.38
Togo	0.28	0.72
Tonga	0.11	0.89
Trinidad and Tob.	0.37	0.63
Tunisia	0.38	0.62
Turkey	0.46	0.54
Turkmenistan	0.10	0.90
Tuvalu	0.11	0.89
Uganda	0.11	0.89
Ukraine	0.45	0.55
United Arab Emir	0.36	0.64
United Kingdom	0.62	0.38
United States	0.53	0.47
Uruguay	0.65	0.35

Uzbekistan	0.12	0.88
Vanuatu	0.12	0.88
Venezuela	0.58	0.42
Vietnam	0.37	0.63
Yemen	0.10	0.90
Zambia	0.37	0.63
Zimbabwe	0.37	0.63

6. Index components

Table D. Annual average of FPI indicators, per country

*values are un their units, refer to 1.Data Collection

	Cooperation programs	Bilateral treaties	Annual Exports	Regional integration initiatives	Inter-regional arrangements	UNGA votes	Convergence in International Financial Institutions	Embassies	International trips	Common markets	Programs led by the Foreign Affairs Ministry
Afghanistan	0.1176	0.0000	4483406	0.0000	0.0000	0.9371	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0529
Albania	0.0000	0.0000	27617132	0.0000	0.0000	0.7183	0.0229	0.2941	0.0000	0.00	0.1118
Algeria	0.0000	0.0000	548232472	0.0000	0.0504	0.9298	0.0000	1.0000	0.0588	0.00	0.1706
Andorra	0.0000	0.0000	53714	0.0000	0.0000	0.7590	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Angola	0.5882	0.0000	753105594	0.0000	0.2958	0.9399	0.0229	1.0000	0.1765	0.00	0.3706
Antigua and Ba.	0.0588	0.0000	3951103	0.0735	0.0000	0.9510	0.0229	1.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0176
Argentina	0.5294	0.9412	11599100000	0.4265	0.0504	0.9267	0.2670	1.0000	0.7059	1.00	0.7412
Armenia	0.0588	0.0588	17228061	0.0000	0.0000	0.8802	0.0000	0.5294	0.0000	0.00	0.0353
Australia	0.0000	0.0000	472839189	0.0000	0.0000	0.6759	0.0925	1.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0529
Austria	0.0000	0.0000	162911773	0.0000	0.0000	0.7751	0.0229	0.8235	0.0588	0.00	0.0176
Azerbaijan	0.0000	0.0000	24996887	0.0000	0.0000	0.9215	0.0000	0.3529	0.0000	0.00	0.0353
Bahamas	0.0588	0.0000	327165567	0.0735	0.0000	0.9463	0.0000	0.5882	0.0000	0.00	0.0176
Bahrain	0.0000	0.0000	224330519	0.0000	0.0252	0.9313	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Bangladesh	0.0000	0.0000	347104284	0.0000	0.0000	0.9352	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Barbados	0.1176	0.0000	17694793	0.0735	0.0000	0.9527	0.0229	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.1235
Belarus	0.0000	0.0000	18146657	0.0000	0.0000	0.8987	0.0000	0.2353	0.0000	0.00	0.0529
Belgium	0.0000	0.0000	2716580129	0.0000	0.0000	0.7424	0.0229	1.0000	0.1765	0.00	0.0706
Belize	0.4118	0.0000	3362450	0.0735	0.0000	0.9534	0.0229	0.5882	0.0000	0.00	0.1118
Benin	0.1765	0.0000	66185812	0.0000	0.0252	0.9471	0.0229	0.5294	0.0588	0.00	0.2647
Bhutan	0.0000	0.0000	12572	0.0000	0.0000	0.9254	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Bolivia	0.2353	0.0000	848060346	0.6765	0.0504	0.9463	0.0435	1.0000	0.5294	0.00	0.5000
Bosnia and Her.	0.0000	0.0000	7073853	0.0000	0.0000	0.7560	0.0000	0.2500	0.0000	0.00	0.0188
Botswana	0.1176	0.0000	1341213	0.0000	0.0252	0.9390	0.0229	0.5294	0.0588	0.00	0.1706
Brunei	0.0000	0.0000	620686	0.0000	0.0000	0.9325	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Bulgaria	0.0000	0.0000	150911401	0.0000	0.0000	0.7477	0.0229	1.0000	0.0588	0.00	0.1235
Burkina Faso	0.2353	0.0000	9487631	0.0000	0.0252	0.9518	0.0229	0.4706	0.0588	0.00	0.1471
Burundi	0.0000	0.0000	189521	0.0000	0.0000	0.9235	0.0229	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0765
Cambodia	0.0000	0.0000	3415218	0.0000	0.0000	0.9351	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0706

Togo	0.0588	0.0000	39212220	0.0000	0.0252	0.9402	0.0229	0.5882	0.0000	0.00	0.0353
Tonga	0.0000	0.0000	278970	0.0000	0.0000	0.8459	0.0229	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Trinidad and T.	0.0588	0.0000	419676919	0.0735	0.0000	0.9509	0.6895	1.0000	0.0588	0.00	0.0353
Tunisia	0.0588	0.0000	156768691	0.0000	0.0504	0.9416	0.0614	1.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.1059
Turkey	0.0000	0.0000	658228665	0.0000	0.0000	0.7851	0.0663	1.0000	0.1176	0.00	0.0882
Turkmenistan	0.0000	0.0000	4701938	0.0000	0.0000	0.9305	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Tuvalu	0.0000	0.0000	13596	0.0000	0.0000	0.8508	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Uganda	0.0588	0.0000	3193839	0.0000	0.0252	0.9100	0.0229	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Ukraine	0.0000	0.0000	233610082	0.0000	0.0000	0.7914	0.0000	1.0000	0.1765	0.00	0.1882
UAE	0.0000	0.0000	1229569748	0.0000	0.0252	0.9379	0.0000	1.0000	0.0588	0.00	0.0706
United Kingdom	0.0000	0.0000	2959795827	0.0000	0.0000	0.6497	0.0229	1.0000	0.2941	0.00	0.3471
United States	0.0000	0.7647	20111000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2749	0.0000	1.0000	0.6471	0.00	0.4176
Uruguay	0.5882	0.8235	1259217489	0.4265	0.0504	0.9577	0.2284	1.0000	0.2941	0.82	0.5882
Uzbekistan	0.0000	0.0000	11323017	0.0000	0.0000	0.8465	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0588
Vanuatu	0.0000	0.0000	67076	0.0000	0.0000	0.8318	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Venezuela	0.3529	0.8824	2835735109	0.6765	0.0504	0.9250	0.0820	1.0000	0.6471	0.18	0.3882
Vietnam	0.0588	0.0000	358438826	0.0000	0.0000	0.9197	0.0925	1.0000	0.1176	0.00	0.1059
Yemen	0.0000	0.0000	227479242	0.0000	0.0252	0.9373	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
Zambia	0.1765	0.0000	6937832	0.0000	0.0252	0.9467	0.0229	0.4706	0.0588	0.00	0.1118
Zimbabwe	0.0588	0.0000	8452107	0.0000	0.0252	0.9247	0.0663	1.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0529

